

# The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 6.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**THE COLUMBIAN,**  
A Democratic Newspaper,  
IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY  
**JOHN G. FREEZE,**  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT  
BLOOMSBURG, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collected and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man upon whom at least all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use his very best endeavors to fulfill in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publisher of THE COLUMBIAN truthfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN be complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editor will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publisher, and all payments therefor enforced in his hands.

••• THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents; one square one month \$2.00, two squares \$3.00, three squares \$5.00, four squares \$6.00, half column \$10.00, one column \$15.00. Executives or administrators notices \$5.00; Auditors \$2.50. Editorial notices twenty cents a line. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract. Transient advertisements must be prepaid. Folding of all kind neatly and promptly executed.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them unopened for a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publisher, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed to

JOHN G. FREEZE,  
"Columbia Office,"  
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robinson's Buildings, near the Court House, by  
CHAS. M. VANDESLICE,  
FRANK L. REYDER.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL.**  
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.  
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travelers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting from his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.  
Guests can run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travelers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.  
BLOOMSBURG, March 22, 1866.

## POETRY.

### FOR THE COLUMBIAN. SNOW FLAKES.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

From the cloud folds of heaven,  
From depths of pure ether driven,  
With spirit motion float in air,  
Like a myriad host of angels fair,  
Silently ever all—  
A fleecy cloud,  
For earth a shroud,  
Beautiful snow flakes of fall.

Beautiful, beautiful snow,  
Descending so soft and slow!  
Nature from her bounteous lap now shakes,  
In countless numbers, the feathery flakes—  
Her store regardless flings—  
As purely white,  
And sparkling bright,  
As down from angel wings.

Slowly, slowly they fall!  
Earth beneath her wintry pall,  
Is lying all cold, and white, and still,  
While hushed is the music of bird and rill,  
And the low zephyr, now,  
That sang its lays  
To summer days,  
Walks through the leafless bough,  
Coldly, silently they come,  
On the eot and palace home,  
On the city's streets, 'mid the busy throng,  
And on that silent city of the dead—  
Fit emblem of purity—  
From yonder skies,  
To mortal eyes,  
A glimpse of eternity.  
GREENE, N. Y.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

### THE VETO.

THE COLORADO BILL RETURNED UN-  
SIGNED TO THE SENATE.

The following veto message has been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Colorado into the Union," to which I cannot consistently, with my sense of duty, give my approval. With the exception of an additional section containing new provisions, it is substantially the same as a bill of a similar title passed by Congress during the last session, submitted to the President for his approval, returned with the objections contained in a message bearing date the 15th of May last, and yet awaiting the reconsideration of the Senate. A second bill, having in view the same purpose, has now passed both Houses of Congress, and been presented for my signature. Having again carefully considered the subject, I have been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been communicated to Congress. I find on the contrary that there are many objections to the proposed legislation of which I was not at that time aware, and that while several of those which I then assigned, have, in the interval gained in strength, yet others have been created by the altered character of the measure now submitted. The Constitution under which this State government is to be formed, very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption and of the State into the Union shall continue as if the Constitution had been adopted. Among these laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors.

This bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the United States negroes and mulattoes are citizens, and subject to the duties, as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill, however, was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law in the Territory. Yet in the bill now before me, by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided "that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed." The inconsistency thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might, indeed, be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will end in such inquiry if this bill becomes a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution. That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It nowhere says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union for any other purpose. And yet this bill is clearly an attempt to make the institutions as any one which the people themselves could engage. In view of this action of Congress the House of Representatives of the Territory earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people.

Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume, and it certainly cannot be the purpose of Congress to force upon a community, against their will, a government which they do not believe themselves capable of sustaining.

The following is a copy of the protest alluded to as officially transmitted to me:

Whereas, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory, that, representing as we do the last and only legal ex-

pression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to a vote of the people, for the reasons—

First, That we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government.

Second, That we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State government.

For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force upon us a government against our will.

Upon information which I considered reliable I assumed, in my message of the fifteenth of May last, that the population of Colorado was not more than thirty thousand, and expressed the opinion that this number was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy the privileges of a State.

It appears that previous to that time the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law authorizing a census of the population to be taken. The law made it the duty of the assessors in the several counties to take the census in connection with the annual assessments; and in order to secure a correct enumeration of the population, allowed them a liberal compensation for the service by paying them for every name they returned, and added to their previous oath of office an oath to perform this duty with fidelity. From the accompanying official report it appears that returns have been received from fifteen of the eighteen counties into which the State is divided, and that their population amounts in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nine. The three remaining counties are estimated to contain three thousand, making a total population of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine.

The census was taken in the Summer season, when it is claimed that the population is much larger than at any other period, as in the autumn miners in large numbers leave their work and return to the East with the result of their Summer enterprise. The population, it will be observed, is but slightly in excess of one-fifth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single congressional district in any of the States, that number being one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. I am unable to perceive any good reason for such great disparity in the right of representation, giving, as it would, to the people of Colorado, not only this vast advantage in the House of Representatives, but an equality in the Senate, where the other States are represented by millions. With perhaps a single exception, no such inequality has ever before been attempted.

I know that it is claimed that the population of the different States at the time of their admission has varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods. The obvious intent of the Constitution was that no State should be admitted with a less population than the ratio for a Representative at the time of application. The limitation in the second section of the first article of the Constitution, declaring that "Each State shall have at least one Representative," was manifestly designed to protect the States which originally composed the Union, from being deprived, in the event of a waning population, of a voice in the popular branch of Congress, and was never intended as a warrant to force a new State into the Union with a representative population far below that which might at the time be required of sister members of the confederacy. This bill, in view of the prohibition of the same section which declares that "The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand," is at least a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution.

It is respectfully submitted that, however, Congress, under the pressure of circumstances, may have admitted two or three States with less than a representative population at the time, there has been no instance in which an application for admission has been entertained, when the population, as officially ascertained, was below thirty thousand. Where there any doubt of this being the true construction of the Constitution, it would be dispelled by the early and long continued practice of the Federal Government. For nearly sixty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no State was admitted with a population believed at the time to be less than the current ratio for a Representative, and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the principle was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously the result of sectional strife, we would do well to regard it as a warning of evil rather than as an example for imitation.

I think candid men of all parties will agree that the inspiring cause of this, wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a vain attempt to balance these antagonisms which refused to be reconciled except through the bloody arbitration of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and leading States admitted since 1845, viz: Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Kansas, including Texas, which was admitted that year, have all come with an ample population for one Representative, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two. To demon-

strate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table containing a list of the States admitted since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, with the date of admission, the time when admitted, deducted from the United States census table. The calculation being made for the per cent. of the decade corresponding with the date of admission:

State.	Date of admission.	Ratio.	Population.
Vermont	1791	33,000	92,320
Kentucky	1792	33,000	95,638
Tennessee	1796	32,000	73,844
Ohio	1802	33,000	85,143
Louisiana	1812	35,000	75,212
Indiana	1816	35,000	95,110
Mississippi	1817	35,000	53,677
Illinois	1818	35,000	46,274
Alabama	1817	33,000	111,150
Maine	1820	35,000	208,323
Missouri	1821	35,000	69,250
Arkansas	1836	47,700	65,175
Michigan	1837	47,700	158,073
Florida	1845	70,680	57,551
Texas	1845	70,680	189,327
Wisconsin	1848	70,680	250,497
California	1850	70,680	92,597
Oregon	1859	99,492	44,630
Minnesota	1858	99,492	138,000
Kansas	1861	99,492	107,206
N. Virginia	1862	99,492	349,628
Nevada	1864	112,700	.....

\*In 1850.

Colorado, which it is now proposed to admit as a State, claims, as has already been stated, a population less than twenty-eight thousand, while the present ratio of representation is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. There can be no reason that I can perceive for the admission of Colorado that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other Territory now organized, and I submit whether, if this bill becomes a law, it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, must be received as States whenever they present themselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants they may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Senators, and four or five Representatives would thus be admitted to represent a population scarcely exceeding that which, in any other portion of the nation, is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives while the average for two Senators in the Union, as now constituted, is at least one million of people.

It would surely be unjust to all other sections of the Union to enter upon a policy with regard to the admission of new States, which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the national legislature upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to come be retained under the fostering care and protection of the national government. If it is deemed just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, and to admit all the Territories to the rights and privileges of States, irrespective of their population or fitness for such government, it is submitted whether it would not be well to devise such measures as will bring the subject before the country for consideration and decision.

This would seem to be evidently wise, because, as has already been stated, if it is right to admit Colorado now there is no reason for the exclusion of the other Territories. It is no answer to these suggestions that an enabling act was passed authorizing the people of Colorado to take action on this subject. It is well known that that act was passed in consequence of representations that the population reached, according to some statements, as high as eighty thousand, and none less than fifty thousand, and was growing with a rapidity which, by the time the admission could be consummated, would secure a population of over a hundred thousand.

These representations prove to have been wholly fallacious, and in addition, the people of the Territory, by a deliberate vote, decided that they would not assume the responsibility of a State government. By that decision they entirely exhausted all power that was conferred by the enabling act, and there has been no step taken since in relation to the admission that has the slightest sanction or warrant of law. The proceedings upon which the present application is based is in utter absence of all law in relation to it, and there is no evidence that the votes on the question of the formation of a State government bear any relation whatever to the sentiment of the Territory. The protest of the House of Representatives previously quoted is conclusive evidence to the contrary.

But if none of these reasons existed against this proposed enactment, the bill itself besides being inconsistent in its provisions in conferring power upon a person unknown to the laws, and who may never have a legal existence, is so framed as to render its execution almost impossible. It is, indeed, a question whether it is not in itself a nullity. To say the least, it is of exceedingly doubtful propriety to confer the power proposed in the bill upon the "Governor elect," for as by its own terms the Constitution is not to take effect until after the admission of the State, he, in the meantime, has no more authority than an ordinary private citizen. But even supposing him to be clothed with sufficient authority to convene the Legislature, what constitutes the "State Legislature," to which is to be referred the question of the conditions imposed by Congress? Is it a new body to be elected and convened by proclamation of the Governor elect, or is it that body which met more than a year ago under the provisions of the State constitution? By reference to the second section of the schedule and to

the eighteenth section of the fourth article of the State constitution, it will be seen that the term of the members of the House of Representatives and that of one half of the members of the Senate expired on the first Monday of the present month. It is clear that if there were no intrinsic objections to the bill itself in relation to the purposes to be accomplished this objection would be fatal, as it is apparent that the provisions of the third section of the bill to admit Colorado have reference to a period and a state of facts entirely different from the present and affairs as they now exist, and if carried into effect must necessarily lead to confusion.

Even if it were settled that the old and not a new body was to act, it would be found impracticable to execute the law, because a considerable number of the members, as I am informed, have consented to be residents of the Territory, and in the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act that there would not be sufficient time to fill the vacancies by new elections, were there any authority under which they could be held. It may be proper to add that if the proceedings were all regular, and the result to be obtained were desirable, simple justice to the people of the Territory would require a longer period than sixty days within which to obtain action on the conditions proposed by the third section of the bill.

There are, as it is well known, large portions of the Territory with which there is and can be no general communication, there being several counties which, from November to May, can only be reached by persons traveling on foot, while with other regions of the Territory, occupied by a large portion of the population, there is very little more freedom of access. Thus if this bill should become a law, it would be impracticable to obtain any expression of public sentiment in reference to its provisions with a view to enlighten the Legislature, if the old body were called together, and, of course, equally impracticable to procure the new election of a new body.

This defect might have been remedied by an extension of the time and a submission of the question to the people, with a full opportunity to enable them to express their sentiments. The admission of a new State has generally been regarded as an epoch in our history, but after the most careful and anxious inquiry on the subject I cannot perceive that the proposed proceeding is in conformity with the policy which, from the origin of the government, has uniformly prevailed in the admission of new States. I therefore return the bill to the Senate without my signature.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

THE editor of the Galveston (Texas) *Citizen*, in a letter from New Orleans, mentioning an interview with General James Longstreet, states that he "heard from his own truthful tongue the following characteristic anecdote of General Robert E. Lee, whom he asserted to be the best man in the world." On one occasion General Lee called Colonel L., one of his staff officers into his tent, and commenced dictating while Colonel L. wrote. Colonel L. had in his mouth a pipe, and was smoking. The General inhaled the noxious vapor until his patience became exhausted, and then said: "Colonel L. you can retire, and send me Colonel M.; he does not smoke." Colonel L. retired, and in a few moments Colonel M. entered, to whom the General commenced dictating, but after inhaling the atmosphere of the tent for a while he discovered it to be considerably impregnated, not with the perfume of roses, but the odious smell of villainous whisky, which he could not stand. "Retire, Colonel M. and send me an officer who neither drinks nor smokes: I would rather endure the smoke of tobacco than the smell of whisky."

RETURNING TO "MASSA."—We saw on Saturday about twelve or fifteen negroes, more than half of them under fifteen years of age, and all females except one, who left their master, Mr. C. Owens, of Fauquier, in 1865, and made their way to this country, where they have since lived. Some weeks ago the grown members of the party wrote to their former master, telling him of their destitute condition. Mr. Owens consented to the request, forwarding money here to relieve their immediate necessities, and also to pay their fare over the railroad to their former home. They left yesterday morning on the Orange cars, and were rejoiced at the prospect of again having a kind master to take care of them.—*Lynchburg News.*

HOW IT LOOKS.—The Springfield *Republican*, commenting on the Senatorial election in this State, says: "The election of Simon Cameron to succeed Mr. Cowan as Senator from Pennsylvania strikes the country unpleasantly. Mr. Cameron may be no more corrupt in the use of means to obtain power than many other men in public life, but the odor of corruption attaches to him very positively, and it is this fact that makes his election a stigma upon his party and State. There is no doubt that he grabbed his seat in the Senate before by what is commonly called bribery, and if it was not strictly that it was certainly close akin to it."

IT is said Manually met Mrs. Beecher Stowe at St. Charles Trevelyan's and called her on her admiration of Shakespeare. "Which of his characters do you like the best?" said he. "Desdemona," said she. "Ah! of course," was the reply; "for she was the one who ran after a black man."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.

Jones has been among the Spiritualists; he joined a circle the other night, and had manifestations. The medium was a tall, thin, angular, cadaverous individual, who looked as if, after getting up the frame, nature had been seized with a fit of economy, and neglected to put in the underpinning and plastering. The circle was mixed, being made up of elderly females, thin men, with a few pretty girls. Jones seated himself between two of the last and all clasped hands round a table. Jones says it was delightful. He squeezed the little hands and when an unusually loud knock startled the circle, the little hands squeezed Jones. Sniffkins, who is so skeptical that his father don't believe him, was the first to ask questions.

"Where was I born?" asked Sniff. "In the poor house," Sniff's turned up nose waxed red.

"Correct."

"How many children have we in the family?"

"Nine."

Here a dispute arose as to whether the spirit rapped eight or nine. So Sniff asked again:

"How many children have I?"

"One," was the reply.

"Probably correct again," remarked Jones.

Here Mr. Sniffkins arose in wrath, snatched his hat on with a bang, and retired.

"The circle is not harmonious," said the medium in a deep sepulchral voice. Jones thought it was as he pressed the little hands.

"Let me ask a question, said a vine-gary old lady.

"Is the spirit of my husband present?"

"He is."

"Are you happy, John, without me?"

"Very happy."

"Where are you?"

"In h—ll!"

John's relief looked at the medium. The medium smiled. He looked as if he had the toothache. The circle laughed whereupon John's relief seized the lamp and hurled it at the medium. It broke over his devoted head and left the circle in darkness. Jones says a spirit kissed him, he tried to seize the spirit, and caught one of the pretty girls about the waist, whereupon there were screams. In the meantime Jones was aware of a furious engagement on his right. A light was produced, when it was found that John's relief had seized a venerable "spirit" by the head which was disheveled of sundry tufts of hair, mistaking him for the medium. They were separated, when the "medium," with the coal oil dripping over his woe-begone countenance, said, "the circle must be broken up; it is not harmonious."

### FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain, in the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was put in a boiling caldron at Rome, but escaped death. He died a natural death in Ephesus, Asia.

James the great was beheaded in Jerusalem.

James the less was thrown from a pinnacle and beaten to death.

Philip was beheaded.

Bartholomew was skinned alive.

Andrew was crucified, and pounded while dying.

Thomas was run through with a lance. John was shot to death with arrows. Simon was crucified.

Matthias was stoned.

Barnabas was stoned to death.

Paul was beheaded by the tyrant Nero, at Rome.

JOE JOHNSTON SILENCED.—While the rebel Joe Johnston was marching with his men to Bristol Station, in the fall of 1863, he perceived one of his men upon a persimmon tree and called out to him:

"I say, there, what are you doing up there? Why ain't you with your regiment?"

"I'm gettin' 'simmons, I am," replied the soldier.

"Par-simmons, thunder! They are not ripe yet. They are not fit to eat."

"Yes, but, General," persisted the confederate, "I am trying to draw my stomach up to suit the size of my rations. If it stays like it is now I shall starve."

The General had nothing further to say, but rode on.

A LEARNED YOUTH.—A pretty good joke is told at the expense of a clever suburban school teacher, who kept after school a youngster who had manifested a great aversion to acquiring additional learning, and in the course of reprimand the teacher said:

"Now James can you tell me one single thing you have learned since the quarter commenced?"

"Yes, I have learned one thing."

"What is it?"

"Well I've learned where there is a chestnut tree that none of the boys know anything about, and I was going there for nuts if you hadn't kept me after school."

QUICK METHOD OF CALCULATING INTEREST.—Multiply the principal by the number of days and divide the product (if for 5 per cent. by 7200; if for 6 per cent. by 6000; if for 7 per cent. by 5443; if for 8 per cent. by 4500; if for 9 per cent. by 4000; if for 10 per cent. by 3600).

EXAMPLE.—What is the interest on \$120 for 20 days at ten per cent.?

Multiplying by 20 days, 1200 dollars, Divide by 3600, 20 days, 1200 dollars, 66.66 cents interest.

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QUICK METHOD OF CALCULATING INTEREST.—Multiply the principal by the number of days and divide the product (if for 5 per cent. by 7200; if for 6 per cent. by 6000; if for 7 per cent. by 5443; if for 8 per cent. by 4500; if for 9 per cent. by 4000; if for 10 per cent. by 3600).

EXAMPLE.—What is the interest on \$120 for 20 days at ten per cent.?

Multiplying by 20 days, 1200 dollars, Divide by 3600, 20 days, 1200 dollars, 66.66 cents interest.

JOHNSTON SILENCED.—While the rebel Joe Johnston was marching with his men to Bristol Station, in the fall of 1863, he perceived one of his men upon a persimmon tree and called out to him:

"I say, there, what are you doing up there? Why ain't you with your regiment?"

"I'm gettin' 'simmons, I am," replied the soldier.

"Par-simmons, thunder! They are not ripe yet. They are not fit to eat."

"Yes, but, General," persisted the confederate, "I am trying to draw my stomach up to suit the size of my rations. If it stays like it is now I shall starve."

The General had nothing further to say, but rode on.

A LEARNED YOUTH.—A pretty good joke is told at the expense of a clever suburban school teacher, who kept after school a youngster who had manifested a great aversion to acquiring additional learning, and in the course of reprimand the teacher said:

"Now James can you tell me one single thing you have learned since the quarter commenced?"

"Yes, I have learned one thing."

"What is it?"

"Well I've learned where there is a chestnut tree that none of the boys know anything about, and I was going there for nuts if you hadn't kept me after school."

### "I'M THIS MAN."

The Synod of Kentucky was in session. The subject of raising the salaries of certain professors was under discussion. The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, was on the floor making a speech in opposition to the measure. It had been said that ministers of high standing and large means, clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, did not sympathize with those whose salaries were small. To this Dr. Breckinridge was replying. He scouted the idea that ministers live for money; or desire the luxuries of the world. As for himself, he challenged any man to say that he lived more frugally than himself. Drawing himself up to his full height, and standing six feet high at least, he displayed his proportions and exclaimed:

"As to the fine linen, if there is a man on this floor who dresses more plainly than I do, I offer to exchange clothes with him this moment."

Directly in front of the moderator, and in sight of most of the members, sat the Rev. Mr. Hopkins—one of the planting clergy, a short, thickset, and round brother, whose circumstances exceeded his altitude, and in this respect no one in the house presented so strong and striking a contrast with the tall, courtly Kentuckian. But the proposition to swap clothes had hardly escaped the lips of the speaker before Hopkins wriggled himself out of his seat, and on his feet, and cried out:

"Mr. Moderator, I'm this man."

The effect was instantaneous and tremendous. The image of Breckinridge, with his long